

Load*LIFTER* **5000**[™] **ULTIMATE** ADJUSTABLE AIR HELPER SPRINGS

TOW AND HAUL WITH SAFETY AND COMFORT[™]



Kit Number
88272

INSTALLATION GUIDE

For maximum effectiveness and safety, please read these instructions completely before proceeding with installation.

Failure to read these instructions can result in an incorrect installation.

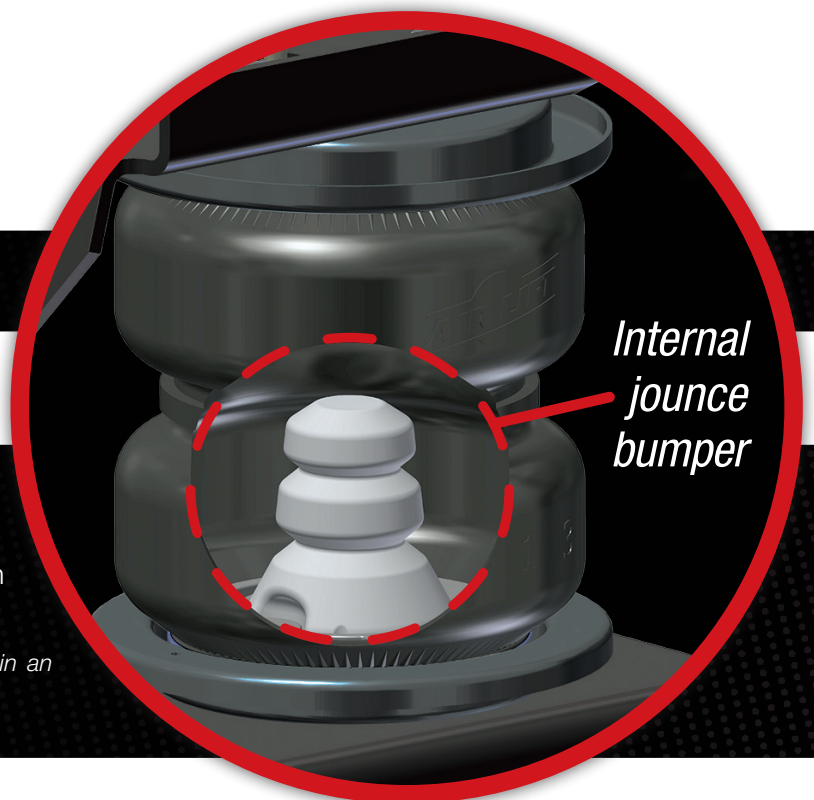


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Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to assist with the installation, maintenance and troubleshooting of the LoadLifter 5000 Ultimate air spring kit. LoadLifter 5000 Ultimate utilizes sturdy, reinforced, commercial grade single or double, depending on the kit, convolute bellows. The bellows are manufactured like a tire with layers of rubber and cords that control growth. An internal jounce bumper inside the spring absorbs shock and eliminates harsh jarring on rough roads. The internal jounce bumper replaces the factory bumper and allows the air springs to safely be run at zero air pressure. LoadLifter 5000 Ultimate kits are recommended for most 3/4- and one-ton pickups and SUVs with leaf springs and provide up to 5,000 lbs. of load-leveling support with air adjustability from 5-100 PSI. The kits are used in motor home rear applications and various front applications where leaf springs are used.

It is important to read and understand the entire installation guide before beginning installation or performing any maintenance, service or repair. The information here includes a hardware list, tool list, step-by-step installation information, maintenance tips, safety information and a troubleshooting guide.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

The installation of this kit does not alter the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or payload of the vehicle. Check your vehicle's owner's manual and do not exceed the maximum load listed for your vehicle.

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating: The maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including passengers and cargo). This number — along with other weight limits, as well as tire, rim size and inflation pressure data — is shown on the vehicle's Safety Compliance Certification Label.

Payload: The combined, maximum allowable weight of cargo and passengers that the vehicle is designed to carry. Payload is GVWR minus the Base Curb Weight.

NOTATION EXPLANATION

Hazard notations appear in various locations in this publication. Information which is highlighted by one of these notations must be observed to help minimize risk of personal injury or possible improper installation which may render the vehicle unsafe. Notes are used to help emphasize areas of procedural importance and provide helpful suggestions. The following definitions explain the use of these notations as they appear throughout this guide.

INDICATES IMMEDIATE HAZARDS WHICH WILL RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

INDICATES HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

INDICATES HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE MACHINE OR MINOR PERSONAL INJURY.



NOTE

Indicates a procedure, practice or hint which is important to highlight.

Installation Diagram

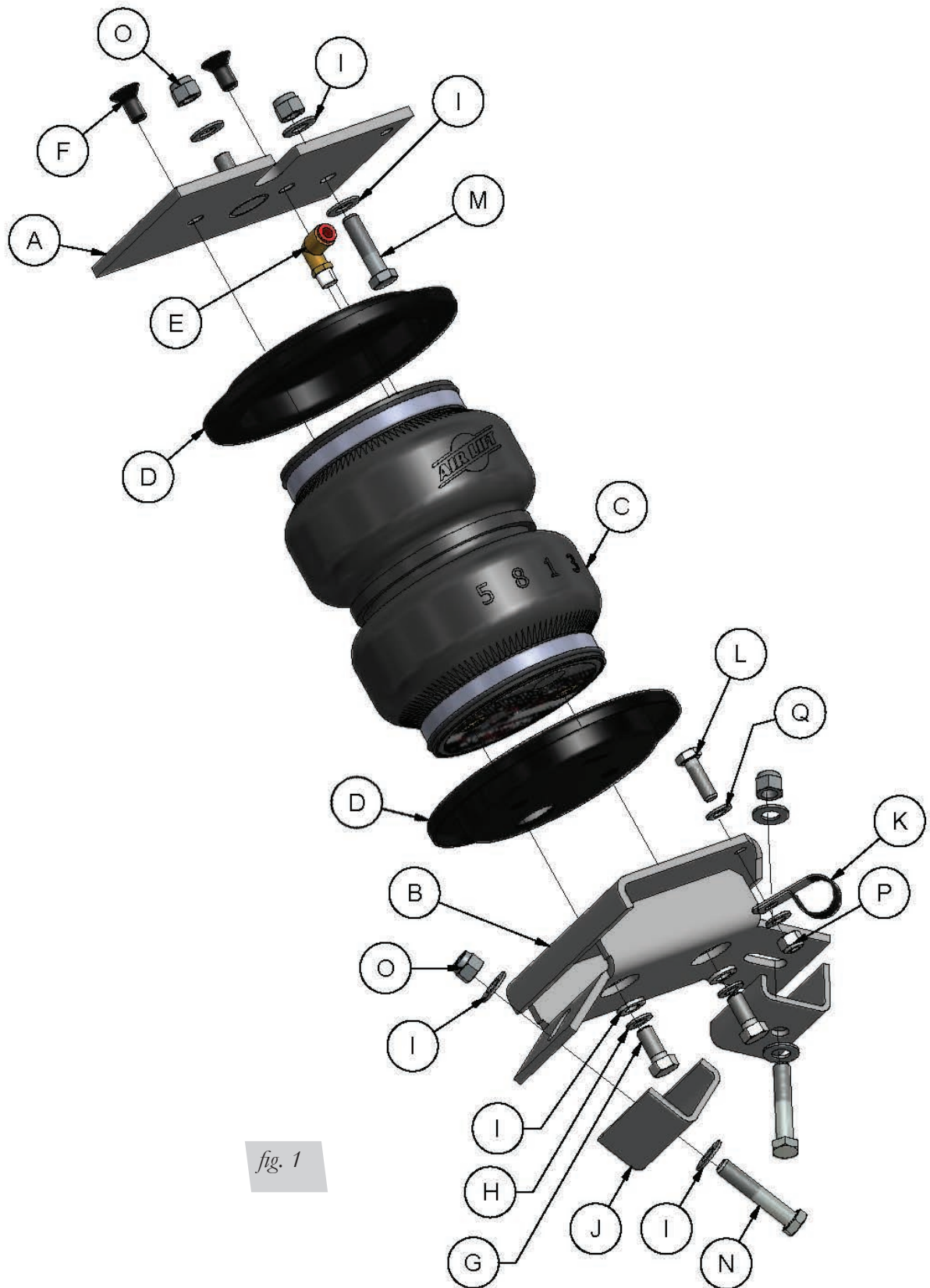


fig. 1

HARDWARE LIST

Item	Part #	Description.....Qty	Item	Part #	Description.....Qty
A1	07041	Left Hand Upper Bracket1	N	17169	3/8"-16 X 2.0" Hex Cap Screw4
A2	07042	Right Hand Upper Bracket1	O	18435	3/8"-16 Nyloc Nut8
B	03441	Lower Bracket2	P	18438	5/16"-18 Nyloc Nut1
C	58496	Air Spring2	Q	18501	5/16" Flat Washer2
D	11967	Roll plate4	AA*	20086 _{sub}	Air line assembly1
E	21837	90° Swivel Fitting2	BB*	10466	Tie strap6
F	17215	3/8"-24 X 3/4" Flat Head Screw4	CC*	21230	Valve cap2
G	17203	3/8"-24 x 7/8" Hex Head Bolt4	DD*	18405	5/16" Flat washer2
H	18427	3/8" Lock Washer4	EE*	21234	Rubber washer2
I	18444	3/8" Flat Washer18	FF*	18411	Star washer2
J	01663	J Clamp4	GG*	21233	5/16" Hex nut4
K	10465	5/8" diameter Clip1			
L	17103	5/16"-18 X 1.0" Hex Cap Screw1			
M	17108	3/8"-16 X 1.5" Hex Cap Screw2			

*Not shown in fig. 1.

TOOLS LIST

Description..... Qty	Description..... Qty
Hoist or floor jacks 1	7/32 Allen wrench (socket if available) 1
Safety stands 2	5/16" drill bit (very sharp) 1
Safety glasses 1	Heavy duty drill 1
Torque wrench 1	Hose cutter, razor blade, or sharp knife 1
Standard open end combo wrenches 1	Air compressor or compressed air source 1
Ratchet 1	Spray bottle with dish soap/water solution 1
Metric and standard sockets 1	

Installing the LoadLifter 5000 Ultimate System

GETTING STARTED

1. Raise the vehicle and support the frame with jack stands, drop the axle down to make room for the air spring assemblies to be put into position between the frame and axle (Fig. 2).



fig. 2

2. Unbolt the left and right side jounce bumpers (Figs. 3 and 4).



fig. 3



fig. 4

ASSEMBLING THE AIR SPRING ASSEMBLIES

1. Set a roll plate (D) over the top of each air spring (C).

NOTE

The radiused (rounded) edge of the roll plate (D) will be towards the air spring so that the air spring is seated inside both roll plates.

2. Install the swivel fitting (E) into the top of the air spring finger tight plus one and a half turns (Fig. 5). Repeat for both air springs.

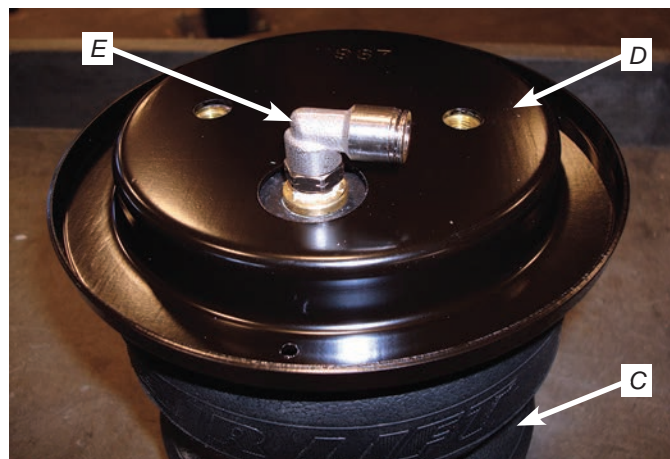
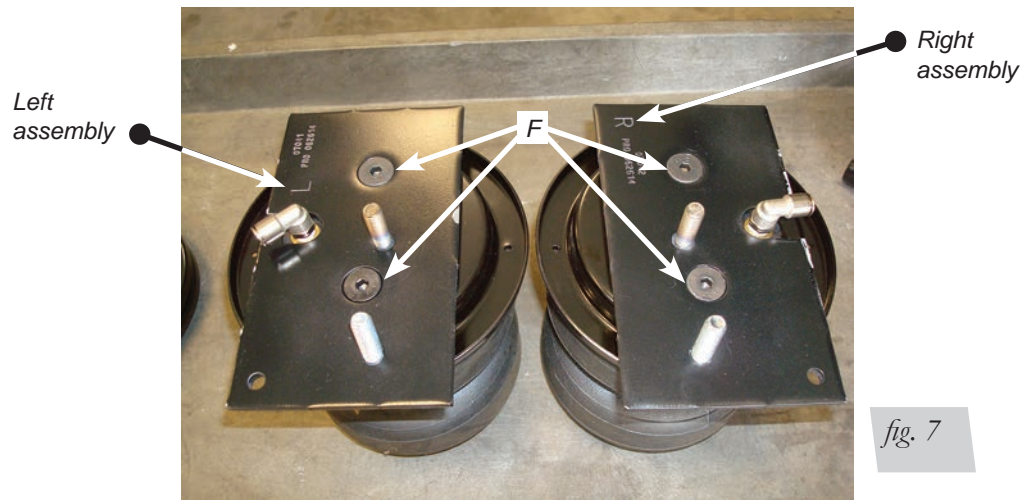
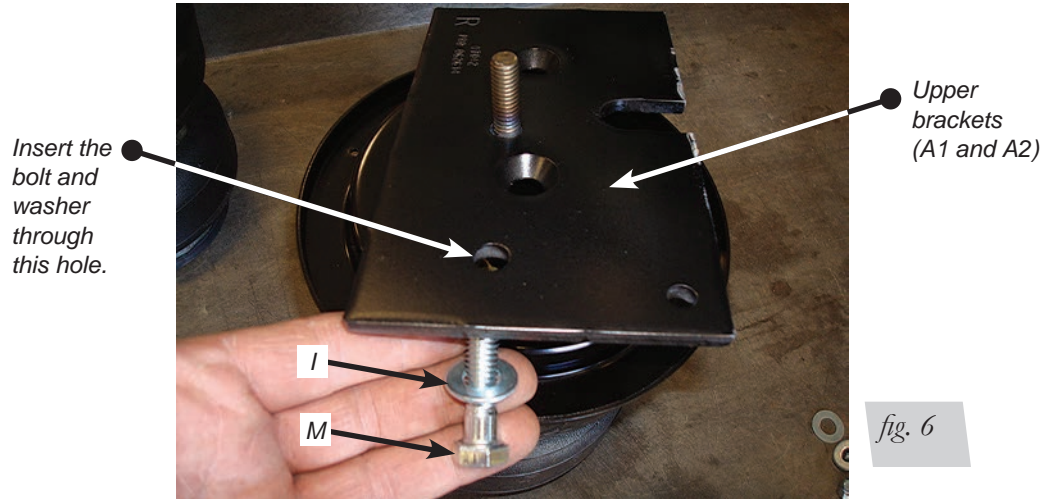


fig. 5

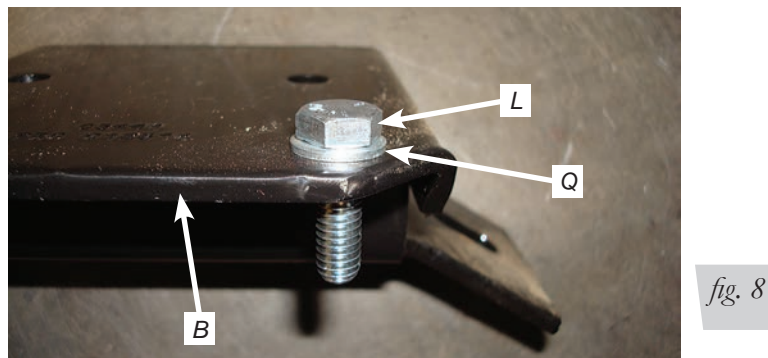
3. Set both air springs in front of you with the fittings pointing opposite of each other.
4. Insert the 3/8" bolt (M) and flat washer (I) through the upper air spring bracket (A1 and A2) in the round hole as shown (Figs.1 and 6). The brackets will have an "L" & "R" on them to specify left (driver side) and right hand (passenger side) assemblies.
5. Set both brackets onto the air springs and attach using the 3/8" flat head screws (F). Torque to no more than 20 lb.-ft. (Fig. 7).



6. In the corner hole of one of the lower brackets (B), insert a 5/16" bolt (L) and flat washer (Q) from the top down (Fig. 8).

NOTE

Because of the paint on the bracket, it may be necessary to drive the bolt into the hole with a wrench or socket.



- Attach this lower bracket (with the 5/16" bolt and washer) onto the left hand air spring assembly using a 3/8" bolt (G), lock washer (H) and flat washer (I) (Figs. 1 and 9) making sure that the 5/16" bolt is on the same side as the fitting (Fig. 10). Torque the mounting hardware to no more than 20 lb.-ft.

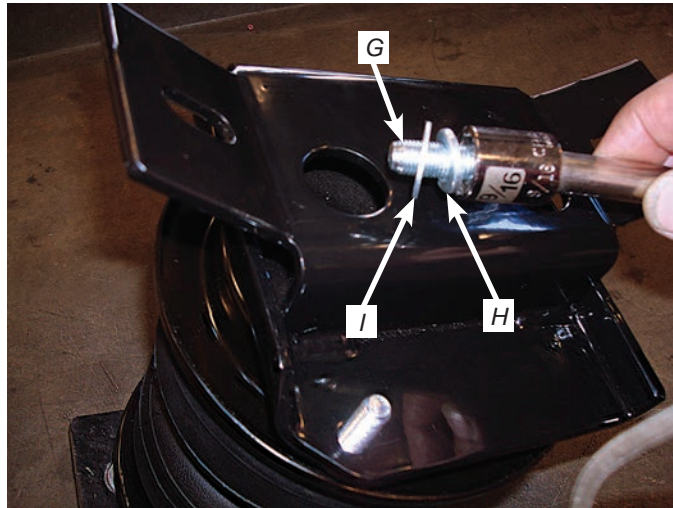
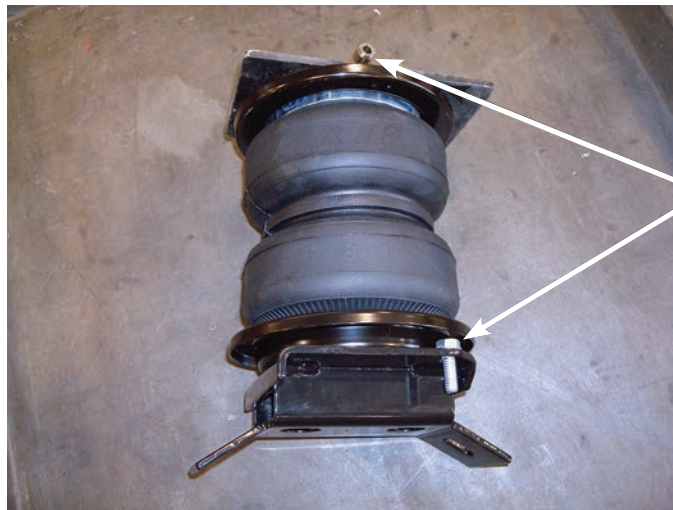


fig. 9



The 5/16" bolt must be on the same side as the fitting on the bellows.

fig. 10

- Attach the other lower bracket to the right hand side assembly in the same way as noted in the previous steps. Both assemblies shown in Figure 11.

FINISHED ASSEMBLIES



fig. 11

INSTALLING THE ASSEMBLIES

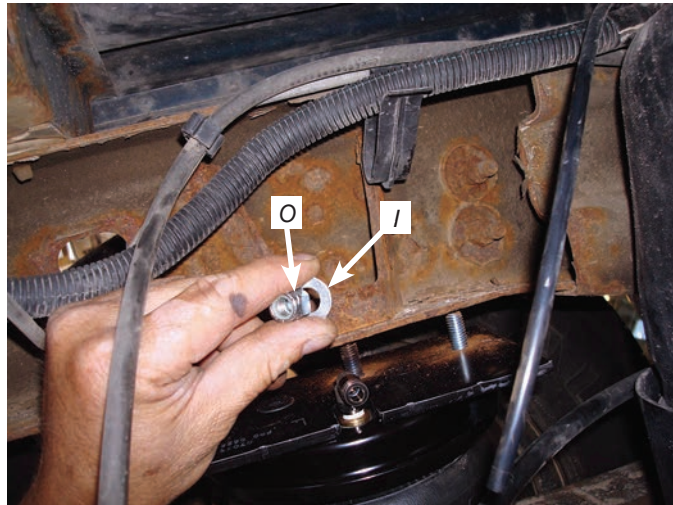
1. Set the left hand assembly on the left side axle (driver side) and the right hand assembly on the right side axle (passenger side) with the fittings pointing inboard toward the center of the vehicle.
2. Raise the axle up while aligning the bolt and stud (on the upper bracket) so that they insert into the two front holes in the frame (Fig. 12).



Left (driver) side shown, use the two forward holes on the frame for the stud and bolt to go through.

fig. 12

3. Once the bolt and stud are in the frame, raise the axle all the way up and remove the jack stands.
4. Cap the upper bracket stud and bolt with two 3/8" flat washers (I) and two nyloc nuts (O). Repeat for the other side and torque the upper mounting hardware to 25 lb.-ft. (Fig. 13).



Cap the stud and bolt with two flat washers (I) and two nyloc nuts (O).

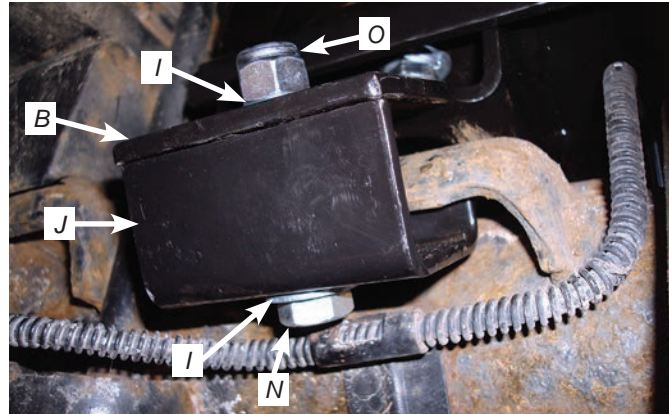
fig. 13

LOWER BRACKET ATTACHING INSTALLATION

1. Push the lower bracket forward or back to center it over the jounce bumper strike plate. Insert a hex head bolt (N) through a flat washer (I) and J-clamp (J) (Fig. 14). Install the J-clamp with the short end under the jounce bumper strike plate with the bolt through the lower bracket. Cap with a flat washer (I) and nyloc nut (O). Do this on the front and rear of the lower bracket and evenly torque both sides to 10 lb.-ft. Repeat for the other side.

NOTE

It may be necessary on some models to adjust the hard brake line bracket on the left rear (driver side) in order to insert and tighten the lower bracket mounting hardware (Fig. 15).



Torque the hardware evenly to 10 lb.-ft. keeping the lower bracket centered over the jounce bumper strike plate on the axle.

fig. 14



It may be necessary to adjust the brake line bracket slightly to gain clearance to insert and tighten the rear left (driver side) hardware as shown.

fig. 15

2. Finish the lower bracket installation by installing the 5/8" diameter clip (K) over the emergency brake line (Fig. 16) and attach it to the lower bracket using the 5/16" bolt installed previously and one flat washer (Q) and nyloc nut (P). Torque to 15 lb.-ft.

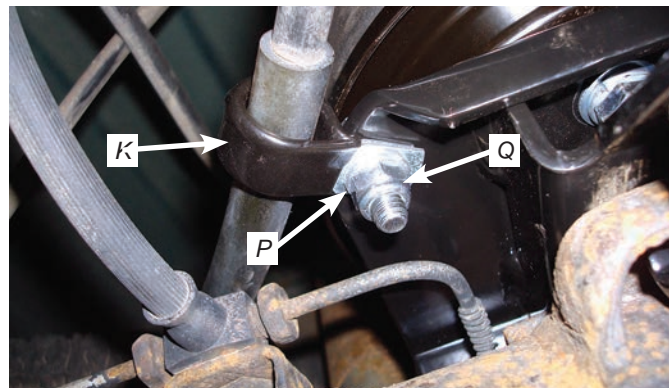


fig. 16

INSTALLING THE AIR LINES

1. Choose a convenient location for mounting the inflation valves. Popular locations for the inflation valve are:
 - a. The wheel well flanges.
 - b. License plate recess in bumper.
 - c. Under the gas cap access door.
 - d. Through license plate itself.

NOTE

What ever the chosen location is, make sure there is enough clearance around the inflation valves for an air chuck.

2. Drill a 5/16" hole to install the inflation valves.
3. Cut the air line assembly (AA) in two equal lengths.

CAUTION

WHEN CUTTING OR TRIMMING THE AIR LINE, USE A HOSE CUTTER, A RAZOR BLADE OR A SHARP KNIFE. A CLEAN, SQUARE CUT WILL PREVENT LEAKS. DO NOT USE WIRE CUTTERS OR SCISSORS TO CUT THE AIR LINE. THESE TOOLS MAY FLATTEN OR CRIMP THE AIR LINE, CAUSING IT TO LEAK AROUND THE O-RING SEAL INSIDE THE ELBOW FITTING (FIG. 17)

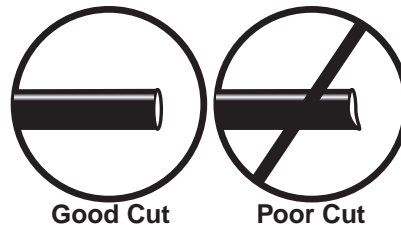


fig. 17

4. Place a 5/16" nut (GG) and a star washer (FF) on the air valve. Leave enough of the inflation valve in front of the nut to extend through the hole and have room for the rubber washer (EE), flat washer (DD), and 5/16" nut (GG) and cap (CC). There should be enough valve exposed after installation - approximately 1/2" - to easily apply a pressure gauge or an air chuck (Fig. 6).
5. Push the inflation valve through the hole and use the rubber washer (EE), flat washer (DD), and another 5/16" nut (GG). Tighten the nuts to secure the assembly in place (Fig. 18).

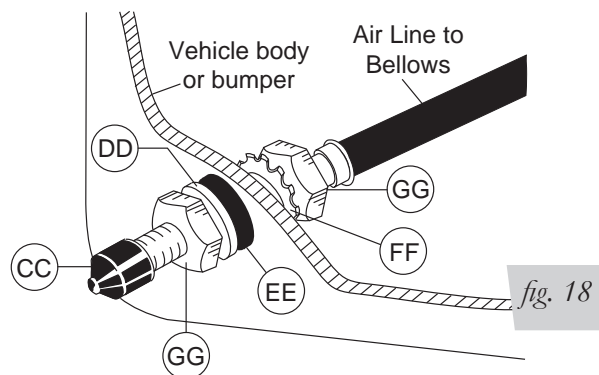


fig. 18

6. Route the air line along the frame to the air fitting on the air spring (Fig. 19). Keep AT LEAST 6" of clearance between the air line and heat sources, such as the exhaust pipes, muffler, or catalytic converter. Avoid sharp bends and edges. Use the plastic tie straps (BB) to secure the air line to fixed, non-moving points along the chassis. Be sure that the tie straps are tight, but do not pinch the air line. Leave at least 2" of slack to allow for any movement that might pull on the air line.

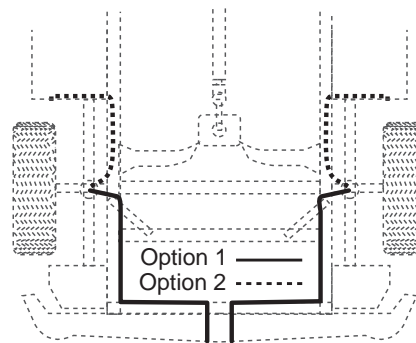


fig. 19

7. On the passenger side only, place the provided thermal sleeve (HH) on the air line near the exhaust.
8. Cut off the air line leaving approximately 12” of extra air line. A clean square cut will prevent leaks (see Fig. 17). Insert the air line into the air fitting. This is a push to connect fitting. Simply push the air line into the 90° swivel fitting until it bottoms out (9/16” of air line should be in the fitting).

CHECKING FOR LEAKS

1. Inflate the air spring to 30 PSI and spray all connections and the inflation valves with a solution of 1/5 liquid dish soap and 4/5 water to check for leaks. Spot leaks easily by looking for bubbles in the soapy water.
2. After the test, deflate the springs to the minimum pressure required to restore the normal ride height, no less than 5 PSI.
3. Check the air pressure again after 24 hours. A 2-4 PSI loss after initial installation is normal. Retest for leaks if the loss is more than 5 lbs.

FIXING LEAKS

1. If there is a problem with the swivel fitting:
 - a. Check the air line connection by deflating the spring and removing the line by pulling the collar against the fitting and pulling firmly on the air line. Trim 1” off the end of the air line. Be sure the cut is clean and square (see Fig. 17). Reinsert the air line into the push-to-connect fitting.
 - b. Check the threaded connection by tightening the swivel fitting another 1/2 turn. If it still leaks, deflate the air spring, remove the fitting, and re-coat the threads with thread sealant. Reinstall by hand tightening as much as possible, then use a wrench for an additional two turns.
2. If there is a problem with the inflation valve, then:
 - a. Check the valve core by tightening it with a valve core tool.
 - b. Check the air line connection by removing the air line from the barbed type fitting.

CAUTION

DO NOT CUT THE AIR LINE COMPLETELY OFF AS THIS WILL NICK THE BARB AND RENDER THE FITTING USELESS.

INSTALLING THE HEAT SHIELD

Exhaust Clearance Modification

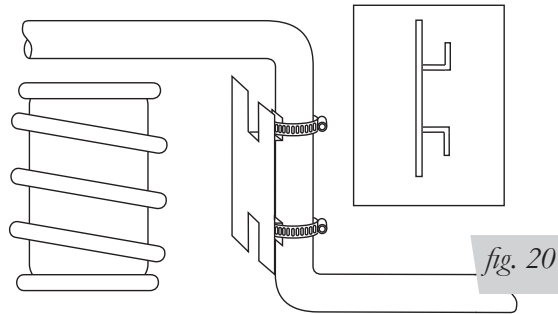
1. Check the exhaust clearance and ensure that it is 2-3 inches from the air cylinder.

Positioning the Heat Shield

NOTE

The heat shield is installed on the exhaust pipe at the closest point to the air spring to protect the unit from the radiant heat of the exhaust system.

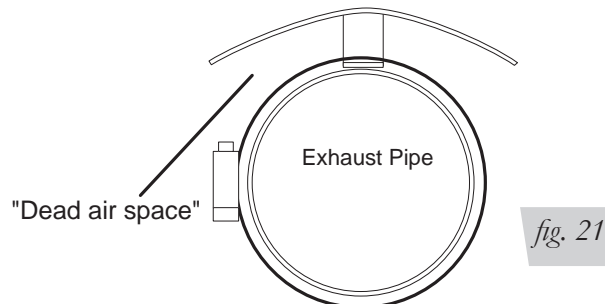
2. Attach radiator clamps loosely around the exhaust pipe nearest to the spring.
3. Bend the heat shield tab out at a 90° angle and again half the distance up at a 90° angle to form an "L" shape. Repeat on the other tab (Fig. 20). Position heat shield and insert the heat shield tabs beneath the two radiator clamps. Tighten the clamps (Fig. 20).



4. Bend the heat shield to form it around the tail pipe. Be sure to maintain a "dead air" space of 1/2" to 1" between the tail pipe and the heat shield (Fig. 21).

NOTE

Make sure the installation does not interfere with moving parts, gas lines, etc.



5. Install the hose heat shield supplied on the right (passenger) side where the hose will go into the bellows assembly (Fig. 22).

Tie off hose with zip tie using the forward, inside small hole in the upper bracket.



Finished Installation Photos



Right side (passenger) forward of axle view

fig. 23



Right side (passenger) rear of axle view

fig. 24



Left side (driver) front of axle view

fig. 25



Left side (driver) rear of axle view

fig. 26

Before Operating

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST (To be completed by installer)

- Clearance test — Inflate the air springs to 60 PSI and ensure there is at least 1/2" clearance around each bellow, away from anything that might rub against them. Be sure to check the tire, brake drum, frame, shock absorbers and brake cables.
- Leak test before road test — Inflate the air springs to 60 PSI, check all connections for leaks with a soapy water solution. See the *Checking for Leaks* section for tips on how to spot leaks. All leaks must be eliminated before the vehicle is road tested.
- Fastener test — Recheck all bolts for proper torque. Retorque after 100 miles.
- Road test — The vehicle should be road tested after the preceding tests. Inflate the air springs to 25 PSI (50 PSI if the vehicle is loaded). Drive the vehicle 10 miles and recheck for clearance, loose fasteners and air leaks.
- Operating instructions — If professionally installed, the installer should review the *Product Use, Maintenance and Servicing* section with the owner. Be sure to provide the owner with all of the paperwork which came with the kit.

Technician's Signature _____

Date _____

POST-INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

- Overnight leak down test — Recheck air pressure after the vehicle has been used for 24 hours. If the pressure has dropped more than 5 PSI, then there is a leak that must be fixed. Either fix the leak yourself or return to the installer for service.
- Air pressure requirements — Regardless of load, the air pressure should always be adjusted to maintain ride height at all times.
- Thirty day or 500 mile test — Recheck the air spring system after 30 days or 500 miles, whichever comes first. If any part shows signs of rubbing or abrasion, the source should be identified and moved, if possible. If it is not possible to relocate the cause of the abrasion, the air spring may need to be remounted. If professionally installed, the installer should be consulted. Check all fasteners for tightness.

Product Use, Maintenance and Servicing

Minimum Recommended Pressure	Maximum Air Pressure
5 PSI	100 PSI

MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

NOTE

By following the steps below, vehicle owners will obtain the longest life and best results from their air springs.

1. Check the air pressure weekly.
2. Always maintain normal ride height. Never inflate beyond 100 PSI.
3. If you develop an air leak in the system, use a soapy water solution (1/5 liquid dish soap and 4/5 water) to check all air line connections and the inflation valve core before deflating and removing the air spring.



CAUTION

FOR YOUR SAFETY AND TO PREVENT POSSIBLE DAMAGE TO YOUR VEHICLE, DO NOT EXCEED MAXIMUM GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING (GVWR), AS INDICATED BY THE VEHICLE MANUFACTURER. ALTHOUGH YOUR AIR SPRINGS ARE RATED AT A MAXIMUM INFLATION PRESSURE OF 100 P.S.I., THE AIR PRESSURE ACTUALLY NEEDED IS DEPENDANT ON YOUR LOAD AND GVWR.

4. Loaded vehicles require at least 25 PSI or more. A “loaded vehicle” refers to a vehicle with a heavy bed load, a trailer, or both. As discussed above, never exceed GVWR, regardless of air spring, air pressure, or other load assist. The springs in this kit will support approximately 40 lbs. of load (combined on both springs) for each 1 PSI of pressure. The required air pressure will vary depending on the state of the original suspension. Operating the vehicle below the minimum air spring pressure will void the Air Lift warranty.
5. When increasing load, always adjust the air pressure to maintain the normal ride height. Increase or decrease pressure from the system as necessary to attain normal ride height for optimal ride and handling. Remember that loads carried behind the axle (including tongue loads) require more leveling force (pressure) than those carried directly over the axle.
6. Always add air to springs in small quantities, checking the pressure frequently.
7. Should it become necessary to raise the vehicle by the frame, make sure the system is at minimum pressure (5 PSI) to reduce the tension on the suspension/brake components. Use of on board leveling systems do not require deflation or disconnection.
8. Periodically check the air spring system fasteners for tightness. Also, check the air springs for any signs of rubbing. Realign if necessary.
9. On occasion, give the air springs a hard spray with a garden hose in order to remove mud, sand, gravel or other abrasive debris.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

1. Leak test the air line connections, the threaded connection into the air spring, and all fittings in the control system.
2. Inspect the air lines to be sure none are pinched. Tie straps may be too tight. Loosen or replace the strap and replace leaking components.
3. Inspect the air line for holes and cracks. Replace as needed.
4. Look for a kink or fold in the air line. Reroute as needed.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Will installing air springs increase the weight ratings of a vehicle?

No. Adding air springs will not change the weight ratings (GAWR, GCWR and/or GVWR) of a vehicle. Exceeding the GVWR is dangerous and voids the Air Lift warranty.

Q. Is it necessary to keep air in the air springs at all times and how much pressure will they need?

For LoadLifter 5000 Ultimate, the recommended minimum air pressure is 5 PSI, but it can safely be run at zero air pressure.

Q. Is it necessary to add a compressor system to the air springs?

No. Air pressure can be adjusted with any type of compressor as long as it can produce sufficient pressure to service the springs. Even a bicycle tire pump can be used, but it's a lot of work.

Q. How long should air springs last?

If the air springs are properly installed and maintained they can last indefinitely.

Q. Will raising the vehicle on a hoist for service work damage the air springs?

No. The vehicle can be lifted on a hoist for short-term service work such as tire rotation or oil changes. However, if the vehicle will be on the hoist for a prolonged period of time, support the axle with jack stands in order to take the tension off of the air springs.

TUNING THE AIR PRESSURE

Pressure determination comes down to three things — level vehicle, ride comfort, and stability.

1. Level vehicle

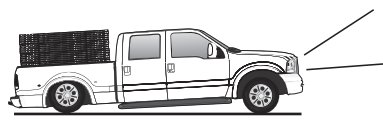
If the vehicle's headlights are shining into the trees or the vehicle is leaning to one side, then it is not level (Fig. 2.1). Raise the air pressure to correct either of these problems and level the vehicle.

2. Ride comfort

If the vehicle has a rough or harsh ride it may be due to either too much pressure or not enough (Fig. 2.2). Try different pressures to determine the best ride comfort.

3. Stability

Stability translates into safety and should be the priority, meaning the driver may need to sacrifice a perfectly level and comfortable ride. Stability issues include roll control, bounce, dive during braking and sponginess (Fig. 2.3). Tuning out these problems usually requires an increase in pressure.



Bad headlight aim *fig. 2.1*



Rough ride *fig. 2.2*



Sway and body roll *fig. 2.3*

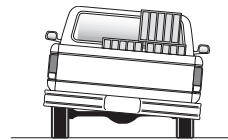
GUIDELINES FOR ADDING AIR

1. Start with the vehicle level or slightly above.
2. When in doubt, always add air.
3. If the front of the vehicle dives while braking, increase the pressure in the front air bags, if equipped.
4. If it is ever suspected that the air bags have bottomed out, increase the pressure (Fig. 2.4).
5. Adjust the pressure up and down to find the best ride.
6. If the vehicle rocks and rolls, adjust the air pressure to reduce movement.
7. It may be necessary to maintain different pressures on each side of the vehicle. Loads such as water, fuel, and appliances will cause the vehicle to be heavier on one side (Fig. 2.5). As much as a 50 PSI difference is not uncommon.

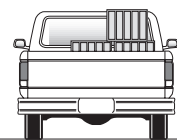


Bottoming out

fig. 2.4



Unlevel



Level

fig. 2.5

Choosing the Right On-Board Air Compressor System

60 DAY NO QUESTIONS ASKED, MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

TWO-YEAR COMPRESSOR SYSTEM WARRANTY

Add an on-board air compressor system to inflate and deflate your air springs automatically or with the touch of a button — from inside or outside of the vehicle.

- For convenient, on-the-go control of your air springs, add an Air Lift on-board air compressor system.
- Air Lift on-board air compressor systems eliminate the search for gas stations that have a working compressor, saving you time, energy and money.
- All systems include a compressor, controller and all parts needed for easy installation.

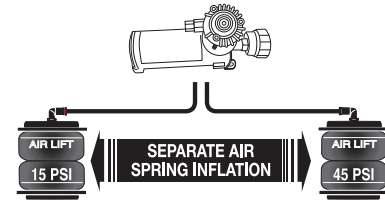
1. Choose single or dual path inflation (see illustrations at right)

2. Choose wireless, analog control or automatic

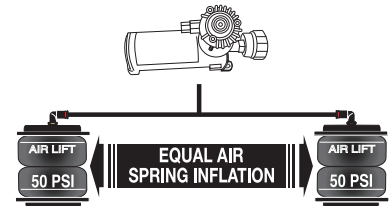
- **Wireless:** Control your air springs from inside or outside the vehicle. Easiest installation — no wires to the cab.
- **Analog:** In-cab control of your air springs. Economically priced.
- **Automatic:** Self-leveling system, keeps the vehicle level no matter what.

3. Choose heavy or standard duty compressor

- **Standard duty:** A standard duty compressor will work well for most customers who use their system on an intermittent basis.
- **Heavy duty:** For daily use, consider the heavy-duty compressor — it inflates faster and more quietly than the standard compressor.



Dual path systems Air springs are controlled separately to allow for different air pressure from side-to-side. Perfect for uneven or top-heavy loads.



Single path systems Two springs will inflate at the same time. Good for loads that are evenly distributed from left-to-right or front-to-back.

W I R E L E S S

A N A L O G

A U T O M A T I C

WirelessAIR™

OUR PREMIUM SYSTEM!

- Easy installation
- Includes heavy-duty compressor



P/N 72000

LoadCONTROLLER™

Dual

Compact, economically priced control.

P/N Standard Duty Compressor 25850; P/N Heavy Duty Compressor 25854



WirelessONE™

- Easy installation
- Includes standard-duty compressor



P/N 25870

LoadCONTROLLER™

Single

Compact, economically priced control.

P/N Standard Duty Compressor 25852; P/N Heavy Duty Compressor 25856



SmartAIR™ II

- Easy installation
- Automatic self-leveling system
- No in-cab controls required



Single Path P/N 25490, Dual Path P/N 25491